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More Apterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Nishi-no-shima of the Dôzen Group of the Oki Islands off Western Honshu, Japan

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Abstract A new apterous species of the staphylinid genus *Lathrobium* is described under the name of *L.* (s. str.) *dozenense*, in addition to new collecting record of *L.* (s. str.) *okiense*. The specimens were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter accumulated in evergreen forests on Nishi-no-shima of the Dôzen Group of the Oki Islands off western Honshu, Japan.

The Oki Islands are composed of two island groups, Dôgo and Dôzen, of which the former consists of a single large island and the latter of three large and a few small islands.

In the previous paper, we reported *L.* (s. str.) *okiense* Y. WATANABE et SHIMADA (2004, p. 294) from the Island of Dôgo of the Oki Islands as a member of the group of *L.* (s. str.) *monticola*. After that, a number of specimens of an apterous *Lathrobium* were obtained by the second author from the Island of Nishi-no-shima of the Dôzen Group of the Oki Islands off western Honshu, Japan. These specimens were classified into two species belonging to two different species-groups. One of them seems to be a member of the group of *L. shingon* in having relatively large body and remarkable secondary sexual charecters of abdominal sternites in the male. After a close examination, however, it has become clear that it is new to science due to difference in configuration of the male genital organ. The other one undoubtedly agrees with *L.* (s. str.) *okiense* in external features as well as in the secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male. In this paper, we are going to describe the new species in addition to the collecting data of *L.* (s. str.) *okiense*. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo

University of Agriculture, except for two pairs of the paratypes in the collection of the Oki Natural History Museum.

Before going further, we wish to express our hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his kind advice and support. Deep gratitude is also due to Mr. Junnosuke KANTOH, Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for taking the photographs inserted in this paper.

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***dozenense*** Y. WATANABE et SHIMADA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Dôzen-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 1–5)

Body length: 7.2–8.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.5–3.8 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Colour blackish brown to black and moderately shining, with mandibles and antennae except for reddish apical two or three segments reddish brown, palpi, sutural and apical margins of elytra, legs and two apical abdominal segments brownish yellow.

Male. Head somewhat depressed above and nearly quadrate though slightly narrowed anteriad, a little transverse (width/length=1.10), lateral sides feebly arcuate, frontal area between antennal tubercles flattened and glabrous, provided with a remarkable setiferous puncture inside each antennal tubercle; surface sparingly, coarsely and setiferously punctured, the punctures becoming much sparser in medio-frontal part and covered with fine coriaceous ground sculpture all over; eyes small and nearly flat, their longitudinal diameter about one-third as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending to the middle of pronotum, not thickened towards the apical segment, 6th to 10th segments more or less moniliform, two proximal segments polished, the remainings opaque; 1st robust and strongly widened apicad, more than 1.5 times as long as broad, 2nd constricted at the base, 1.4 times as long as broad, clearly shorter (2nd/1st=0.58) and a little narrower (2nd/1st=0.71) than 1st, 3rd almost 1.5 times as long as broad, a little longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd=1.14) and nearly as broad as 2nd, 4th to 10th almost equal in both length and width to one another, each somewhat shorter than (each of 4th to 10th / 3rd=0.75) though as broad as 3rd, 11th fusiform, about twice as long as broad, and 1.5 times as long as and as broad as 10th, subacuminate at the tip.

Pronotum convex medially and subtrapezoidal, somewhat narrowed posteriad, a little longer than broad (length/width=1.12), distinctly longer (pronotum/head=1.33) and somewhat broader (pronotum/head=1.09) than head; lateral sides nearly straight except near anterior and posterior angles, anterior margin gently rounded, posterior margin subtruncate, anterior angles obtuse and not visible from above, posterior ones narrowly rounded; surface sparingly but much less coarsely punctured than in head except for a narrow smooth median space through the length of pronotum, and some-

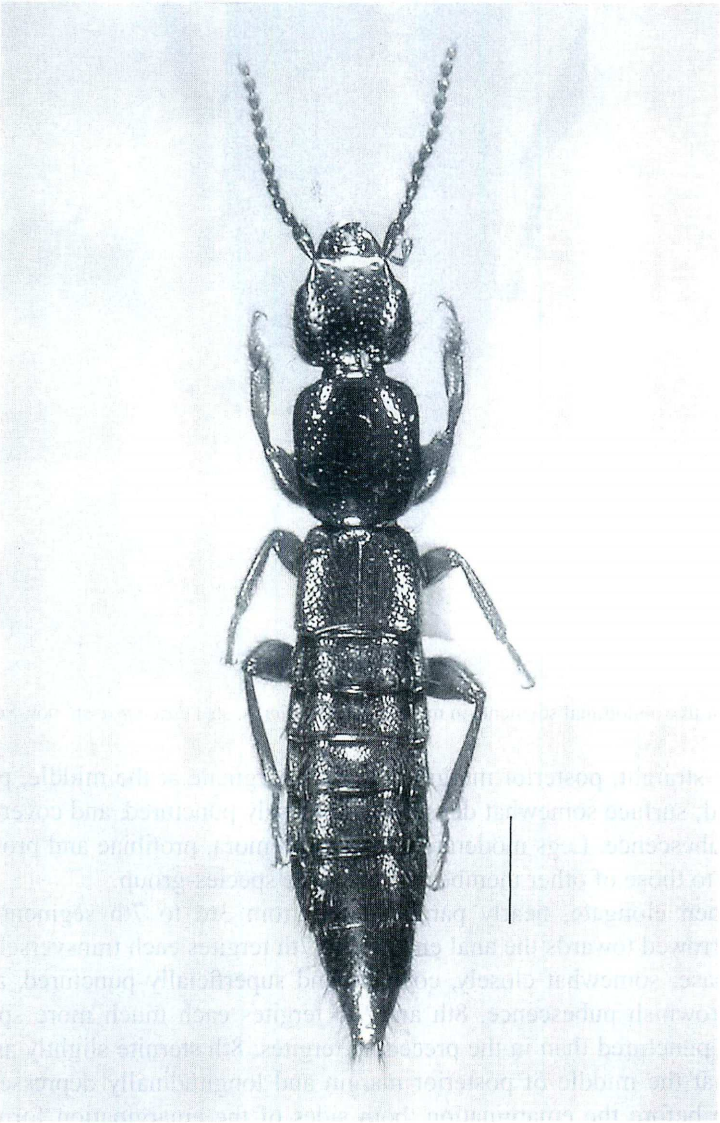


Fig. 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *dozenense* sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Takuhi-yama, Nishi-no-shima Is., Dôzen Group, Oki Isls., Japan. Scale: 1.0 mm.

times with a perceptible depression at the middle in basal half of the smooth median space. Scutellum small and subtriangular, surface covered with microscopic ground sculpture and with a few minute setiferous punctures. Elytra subtrapezoidal and somewhat dilated posteriad, transverse (width/length=1.18), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.79) but slightly broader (elytra/pronotum=1.04) than pronotum; lateral

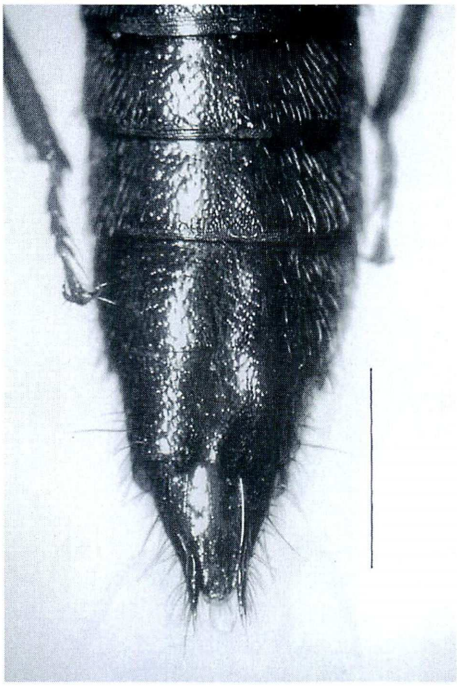
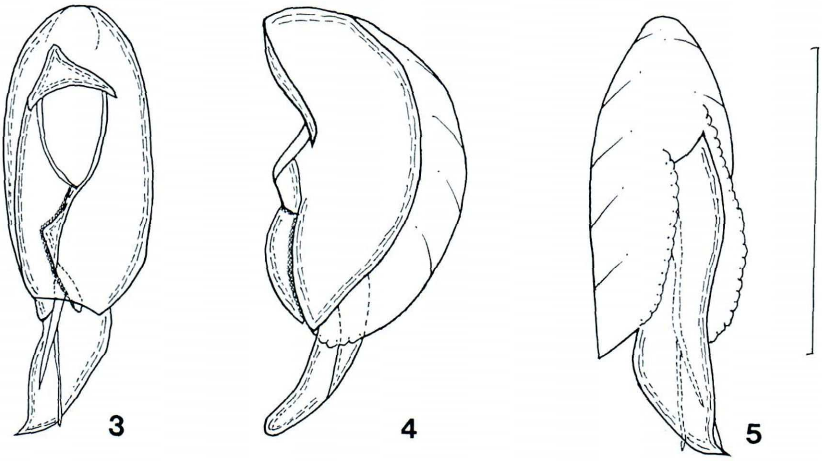


Fig. 2. Last five abdominal segments in male of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *dozenense* sp. nov. Scale: 1.0 mm.

sides nearly straight, posterior margin broadly emarginate at the middle, posterior angles rounded; surface somewhat densely and coarsely punctured, and covered with fine brownish pubescence. Legs moderately long, profemora, protibiae and protarsi similar in structure to those of other members of the same species-group.

Abdomen elongate, nearly parallel-sided from 3rd to 7th segments, and then abruptly narrowed towards the anal end; 3rd to 7th tergites each transversely depressed along the base, somewhat closely, coarsely and superficially punctured, and covered with fine brownish pubescence, 8th and 9th tergites each much more sparingly and more finely punctured than in the preceding tergites; 8th sternite slightly and narrowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed along the median line before the emargination, both sides of the emargination forming prominent parts which are asymmetrical, left prominent part broader than right prominent part and strongly depressed above, surface of the depression more densely provided with short rigid blackish hairs than in the right prominent part; 7th sternite slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and with a U-shaped depression in front of the emargination, each side of the depression not so closely provided with short blackish hairs in posterior hlaf; 6th sternite nearly truncate at the middle of posterior margin and subtriangularly depressed before the truncation, surface of the depression bearing blackish rigid hairs; 5th sternite normal.



Figs. 3–5. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *dozenense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (3), lateral view (4), and ventral view (5). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Genital organ elliptical and sclerotized except for the ventral side of median lobe. Median lobe asymmetrical and remarkably longer than fused paramere, provided with an elongate dorsal sclerite, apical part of which is abruptly narrowed and curved to left side as seen from ventral side, apex acutely pointed. Fused paramere somewhat asymmetrical, relatively broad and nearly parallel-sided though somewhat narrowed before the apical margin which is broadly subtruncate; dorsal surface provided with a curved carina along the middle in apical half and deeply excavated inside the carina.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, but different from it in the following points: 8th abdominal sternite narrowed towards the rounded apex; gradually in basal two-thirds and abruptly in apical third; 7th and 6th sternites each simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Takuhi-yama, Nishi-no-shima Is., Dôzen Group, Oki Isls., Shimane Pref., Japan, 4–XI–2004, T. SHIMADA leg. Paratypes: 8♂♂, 17♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Distribution. Japan (Nishi-no-shima Is.: Dôzen Group, Oki Isls.).

Bionomics. All the type specimens were obtained on Mt. Takuhi-yama of the Island of Nishi-no-shima by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter accumulated in evergreen forests, mainly consisting of *Quercus acutus*, at four different spots from 385 to 435 m in altitude.

Remarks. The present new species seems to be placed near *L.* (s. str.) *ohkurai* Y. HAYASHI (1966, p. 16) from Mt. Amaishi of Hyôgo Prefecture in having similar configuration of male genital organ, but differs from it in the following points: head more robust, surface more numerously, more coarsely punctured and covered with much coarser ground sculpture; elytra broader than pronotum, surface more strongly and much more coarsely punctured; abdomen more strongly and more coarsely punctured; secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male are a little different in configuration.

Etymology. This new species is named after the Island of Nishi-no-shima, on which lies the type locality "Mt. Takuhi-yama".

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***okiense*** Y. WATANABE et SHIMADA

[Japanese name: Oki-kuro-chibikobane-nagahanekakushi]

Lathrobium (s. str.) *okiense* Y. WATANABE et SHIMADA, 2004, Elytra, Tokyo, **32**: 294.

This species was described by WATANABE and SHIMADA (2004, p. 294) on the basis of specimens obtained on the Island of Dôgo of the Oki Islands. The present record is the first from the Island of Nishi-no-shima of the Dôzen Group of the Oki Islands.

Specimens examined. 3♂♂, 4♀♀, Mt. Takuhi-yama, Nishi-no-shima Is., Dôzen Group, Oki Isls., Shimane Pref., Japan, 4–XI–2004, T. SHIMADA leg.

Distribution. Japan (Oki Isls.).

要　　約

渡辺泰明・島田　孝：隠岐諸島島前の西ノ島から採集されたコバネナガハネカクシ類．—— 筆者の一人，島田が隠岐諸島島前の西ノ島で採集したコバネナガハネカクシ類を検討した結果，それらは2種に分類された．そのうちの1種は，シンゴンコバネナガハネカクシ種群に含まれるが，雄の腹部第二次性徴および交尾器の形状が既知種のものとは一致せず未記載種と判定された．また，他の1種はクロチビコバネナガハネカクシ種群に属し，島後から記載されたオキクロチビコバネナガハネカクシに同定された．未記載種を *L.* (s. str.) *dozenense* ドウゼンコバネナガハネカクシと命名・記載するとともに，オキクロチビナガハネカクシを島前の西ノ島より初めて記録した．

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